

Helpless as a Baby

Bent Like an Old Man and Suffered Terribly—Quickly Cured by Doan's.

Joe Blumke, Jr., 2533 Courtland St., Chicago, Ill., says: "I was down with my back suffering from lumbago. I walked like an old man, all bent over. My back pained terribly and when I moved my arms my back hurt. I finally had to go to bed and just felt sick all over and was helpless as a baby. My kidneys acted too frequently, the secretions were scanty and highly colored. I had terrible pains in the back of my head and I felt drowsy all the time. I finally used Doan's Kidney Pills and soon felt one hundred per cent better. When I finished the one box I was entirely cured. The pains left my back and head and my kidneys acted normally. I am glad to recommend Doan's to other kidney sufferers."



Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
POSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Sumpter Strange Here.

The Drummer—Say, that old fellow with the wild broom on his chin talks like he has done considerable traveling. Been around a good deal, has he?

The Sheriff (disgusted)—Been around? Yes, he's been around this here blamed town all his life.

LIFT OFF CORNS!

Drop Freezone on a touchy corn, then lift that corn off with fingers.

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little Freezone on an itching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting. Then you lift it right out. Yes, magic! No humbug!



A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation. Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius. It is wonderful.—Adv.

HAVE LITTLE TIME TO THINK

Air Fighters Must Be Constantly "on Edge," and Not Infrequently Make Terrible Mistakes.

Indicating some of the thrilling features of a battle in the air and to the death between belligerent fliers, one British pilot said:

"When with an accompanying four German plane goes whirling down, directly groping for the crater-studded earth, its engine out of order, its mechanism out of action or one of its complements hors de combat, it is followed with the persistence of a hawk."

"Sometimes the game is for one machine to make a sudden dive at another; sometimes it is to suddenly commence climbing out of an assailant's reach; sometimes it is a case of trying to get the foe into the observer's field of fire; but whatever the idea may be for the moment, hunter and hunted are both in deadly earnest."

The slightest error of judgment may at any moment send him like a stone spinning to the earth, with a velocity that can only be described as terrible. In the end excitement of the moment, time and again this plane has encountered Hun, British, British, with results that need hardly be dwelt upon."

Mixed Up.

Friend—So you have gone back to the straight razor.

Actor—Yes; I'm in a crook play.

Kleptomaniacs draw the line at taking films.



When the morning cup is unsatisfactory

suppose you make a change from the old-time beverage to the snappy cereal drink

INSTANT POSTUM

You'll be surprised at its cheering, satisfying qualities and delightful flavor. It's all health—no caffeine.

Try a Tin

FALL COAT DRESS

Velours or Satin Practical; Lines Graceful and Clinging.

Separate Blouses and the Waistcoat Vogue—Models Designed to Complement Tailored Suit.

For early fall wear, before it is cold enough to don a winter suit, a coat dress is one of the most practical purchases. Fashioned of tricot, of velours or tulle, or of a soft and heavy, double-faced satin, a dress of this type possesses the utmost distinction, and in its tailored simplicity is a compromise between the usual one-piece frock and the more conventional coat and skirt costume.

Just at present there are a number of interesting frocks of tricot to be seen, and their clinging, graceful lines are most attractive. Some are almost shell-like in their slowness, and it behoves a woman to be quite sure that she is properly covered before attempting such a gown, for there are no folds or draperies to camouflage discrepancies of figure.

Navy blue, black and a rich, coppery brown are the colors which predominate, and while some models show a clever use of extremely long fringe, others have just a bit of heavy silk braid about the neck or used for a sash.

Many is there a bit of white to relieve the severity of the neck line. This is a trying fashion, but very smart. Sometimes serge or satin is combined with tricot with excellent results. The foundation is of navy serge, and over this is worn a modified tulle dress of navy tricot, the tulle showing navy tricot touches in the cut of the sleeves and in the flaps, which are caught down by buttons of serge.

Once merely an integral part of the frock or blouse, the waistcoat has now become a decisive factor in determining the success of one's costume. Many of the conceivable material, it serves to break the exceedingly simple, almost severe lines of our war-time frocks, and designers have shown great ingenuity and cleverness in planning and fashioning these little garments. They have gradually lengthened until now some reach almost to the knees, while others content themselves with stopping just below the waistline. As a rule a material is chosen which in texture is a decided contrast to the gown itself. Jersey is placed with satin, chiffon with serge or pique, and linen with velvet, and the effect is always delightful, especially when the trimming takes the form of conventional motifs found in old-fashioned embroidery stitches, chain stitching, done in wool or silk—the seed stitch of Chinese work, as well as odd designs carried out by conching or cross stitching.

Separate blouses have not escaped the waistcoat vogue, and there are some wonderfully interesting models designed to complement the tailored suit which once more is back in favor. One blouse of white batiste has a waistcoat of handkerchief linen, with a quilted design adapted from Persian characters. The design is repeated on the sleeves. Rather more simple, but very graceful and becoming is another blouse of rose-colored batiste. This has a long neck of sheer white organdy ornamented by chintz designs placed back of the fabric and stitched to it with rose-colored thread.

BLUE SATIN, BRAIDED MODEL

A lovely gown of pearly gray brocade crepe, its Russian inspiration slightly drawn in by broad band at waist. Panels are placed cleverly at the sides, and fastened to the broad band of sable at the skirt edge. Very new are the pleated sleeves, finished with hand of fur, and the muffled collar with heavy silk tassels.

Colors That Begin to Win

Midnight Blue, Deep Burgundy, Tobacco Brown and a Silver Blue—The Mermaid Frocks.

So far the buying of French gowns has not begun. They have just started to make their appearance from belated shipments. But as far as the American fashions have run, and as far as the season has settled itself down into a broad highway on which we will tread, the colors that will win out are midnight blue, deep burgundy, tobacco brown and a silvery light blue, asserts a fashion writer.

By the way, there is a remarkable new gown in this silvery blue. It is used to be called lake blue, and it may still go by that name, for it has a peculiar shimmer of white over it like surface water or moonlight. It is worth describing in detail because it is new and most alluring.

The gown made in it is a mermaid frock and all the material used is crinkled into a machine pleating that is finer than anything we have ever known. It is a one-piece frock, with a skirt that clings to the hips, goes in at the ankles and knees, then spreads out into a little frock over the feet. It is kicked aside as the wearer walks. There is a round bodice, with a round décolletage, and two very flat pieces that extend below the grille on the hips. The sleeves are long, very short and pointed at the back.

A woman with yellow hair could wear this frock and pass for a mermaid. The gown is of so supple and transparent a texture that when it is in the hand it looks like a balloon with a little of the air out of it.

DANCING SLIPPERS ARE GAY

Footgear for Tripping the Light Fantastic May Be as Elaborate as Wearers' Wishes.

It matters not how plain our frocks may be, our little dancing slippers can be as gay as heart could wish. The preferred footgear with these rather somber and certainly very plain dresses is that of silver cloth shoes as we have worn now for two seasons, with or without buckles, just as you wish. If buckles you choose, let them be as large as your purse can afford, but well made and not pecky looking at that. As there is a new silver cloth which does not tarnish, but can be wiped off with soap and water, every woman hails the "medium" slipper, as it is called, joyfully.

Again a new evening slipper which can accompany any sort of gown made of flesh-pink satin. Instead of having a pointed vamp the top of this is cut square across the foot and outlined with a thin band of iridescent leads reaching across the foot from side to side. It is new and very pretty—especially for our younger dancers.

Frocks Made in New Shade.

The bright French blue so fashionable for so many past months has allowed a bit of green to streak it and the turquoise result is enchanting. A wool jersey frock of this shade, simply made with white collar and cuffs, is good style.

ECONOMY IN WAR-TIME DRESS

Women of Connecticut File Report With Council of National Defense Showing Conservation Plan.

The triumphant application of war-time economy to the dress problem is announced in a report received by the women's committee of the Washington, D. C., council of national defense from its Connecticut branch.

Far from resorting either to bloomers or standardization, the women's committee of Connecticut recently exhibited at the state fair, according to its report, six costumes, each one costing less than \$30 and each of which it describes and recommends as follows:

"Street dress, made on tailored lines, to be worn with a simple hat and sensible shoes."

"A military tweed coat, which is very durable."

"A chambray dress very dignified looking."

"A calico dress."

"A combination serge and silk dress, showing the possibility of making over dresses and combining materials."

PLEATED SLEEVES ARE NEW

New York.—The great offensive in fashions, which the world has been awaiting with anxious uncertainty, did not take place.

The silhouette remains practically the same for autumn as it has been for two years. There is enough in the fashions, however, to keep the public guessing and put it on the defensive. Things are not exactly as they were, although the fundamentals remain the same.

The interesting development of the output of apparel for autumn is the fact that America makes a more definite change than does Paris. She advocates the frock with the interpleated skirt. She even lowers the hem of her tailored suits for the street.

Paris does nothing of the kind. She takes advantage of the fact that the government demands less usage of wool in clothes and cuts her skirts to such a height that it is improbable an American woman would wear them, unless she is in uniform, driving an automobile or doing other active work.

France, as was said before, put out these short skirts with the plea that they were in co-operation with the government and that they were suggested by the short skirts worn by American women in the war service abroad; but those were uniforms that the American women wore. The French mind may not have grasped that we're not all in uniform over here and that those who do wear the regulation service costume have many other clothes in their wardrobe to which they resort as soon as their war service hours are over.

Medievalism Still Rampant.

We have worn atrociously short skirts, and even in the most polite circles, where one expected conservatism, there have been unduly scanty clothes worn on the plea that they were comfortable. One cared very little about it when the wearers were flappers, as the English put it, but when they were women with gray hair whose figures had matured curves and whose faces the lines that grandmothers often get, these ten and twelve-inch skirts were more than grotesque; they were in bad taste.

The first delightful conviction that comes to the mind of the woman looking for autumn clothes this month is the unchanged silhouette. She will let the long and the short skirt problem fall for a while, although in doing this she will make a mistake, for, if the entire world wears its skirts long by Thanksgiving the women who sit in outer darkness will wall and smash their teeth. They can put a hem on any skirt, it is true, and this is a compromise between an old and a new fashion which will of necessity be adopted over the land.

It is, however, the continuance of the straight line that pleases women. Here

An afternoon frock of black and gray satin, in which the bodice and underskirt are of black and the overskirt is in strips of gray and black caught up over the girdle at one side. It is trimmed with Russian squirrel.

There are many houses that will not handle the long tulle at all, and yet they lay great stress upon the long coat, which has exactly the same effect.

The short tunic, however, with its medieval waistline, if one may call so slight an indentation of the surface by the name of waistline, is exceedingly good. It is shown on a great majority of American and French models. This tunic might be called the foundation stone of autumn costume, for its lines are used for a jacket to a plaid skirt, a culotte blouse to be worn with or without a coat, and a fur jacket to be worn with separate skirts or one-piece frocks. It hangs loosely from the figure to a circular line halfway between knees and hips. Its hem is irregular, as all hems are, even on many of the new sleeves. But this is true of it, and it is a significant fact, that no matter how it is made, or of what material, it carries with it an exceedingly narrow skirt. We have never known such a skirt as this, and we will wear this autumn, and it is at its best under this short, medieval tunic.

Certain Debatable Fashions.

If a woman has her autumn purchasing on these fundamental facts of costume, she may not go far wrong, for by this time, she knows what the good materials are, as well as the proper combinations of colors and textures; but she may not be aware of the fatal facility that certain fashions have shown for overpopularity. She may want to avoid them for that reason, or she may want to adopt them. It all depends upon her viewpoint and attitude of mind toward popularity as it is expressed in any form.

There are few shop windows that do not display one or both, and the price ranges from \$10 to \$100 for the garment. When fringe first came into being, it was heralded by all of us as a new touch, and a good one; but those who have been compelled to observe the new incoming fashions day after day and hour after hour, have found that each evening involuntarily at the sight of a gown with fringe.

The same is true of the narrow, accordion-pleated skirt. It is strange that this fashion did not burst into full bloom when it was advanced last February. A New York designer put out many suits with this skirt which clung to the figure as though we were back in the days of Thais of Alexandria.

The truth is that accordion-pleated, transparent skirts are shown without a lining, and a woman must work out her own salvation if she is to wear one. And the best part of it is that they are exceedingly graceful when properly arranged over a thin, supple, tight fitting of satin.

However, if you wish to be out of the procession of popularity, pass them by.

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NEW FEATURES IN BLOUSES

Garment With Collar Is Being Neglected in Favor of the One That Is Collarless.

It is true that the collarless blouse is here to stay, but so much is said to condemn this fact that the blouse with a collar is rather neglected. This should not be, says Nugent, for never before have collars been so interesting. They are cut in fanciful shapes and appear as fuchs and surpluses and hang like monks' hoods or form capes. Then, of course, there is the little collar which consists of hand-embroidered medallions set at intervals around the round neck, and there is the horse collar, which is much narrower than formerly and really only a bias band used to finish off a too severe neck line.

Volumes could be written about the fall, for it will be one of the features of the fall blouses. Certainly it is a becoming style. The fall, which is cut in deep points and edges picked, and with these decorative lines in gray, brown or a Chinese pattern, is added to these in one color.

Colors Easily Matched.

Not only in the rag rugs but also in those of fiber may colors be satisfactorily matched. For the living or dining room there are good looking rag rugs woven in a Chinese pattern, in addition to those in one color.

Fall Frocks at Home—Abroad

New York.—The great offensive in fashions, which the world has been awaiting with anxious uncertainty, did not take place.

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PHYSICIANS ARE CALLED TOO SOON

Not Necessary to Summon Doctor in Mild Cases of Spanish Influenza.

REST IN BED IS IMPORTANT

Acute Shortage of Medical and Nursing Service Makes It Imperative That People Learn Something of Care of Sick.

Washington.—In an effort to reduce unnecessary calls on the over-worked physicians throughout the country because of the present epidemic of influenza, Surgeon General Blue of the United States public health service calls upon the people of the home to learn something about the home care of patients ill with influenza.

Physicians everywhere have complained about the large number of unnecessary calls they have had to make because of the inability of many people to distinguish between the cases requiring expert medical care and those which could readily be cared for without a physician. With influenza continuing to spread in many parts of the country, and with an acute shortage of doctors and nurses everywhere, every unnecessary call on either physicians or nurses makes it so much harder to meet the urgent needs of the patients who are seriously ill.

Present Generation Spoiled.

"The present generation," said the surgeon general, "has been spoiled by having had expert medical and nursing care readily available. It was not so in the days of our grandmothers, when every good housewife was expected to know a good deal about the care of the sick."

"Every person who feels sick and appears to be developing an attack of influenza should at once be put to bed in a well-ventilated room. If his bowels have moved regularly, it is not necessary to give a physic; where a physic is needed, a dose of castor oil or Rochelle salts should be given."

"The room should be cleared of all unnecessary furniture, bed-rugs, and rugs. A wash basin, pitcher, and soap bowl, soap and towel should be at hand, preferably in the room or just outside the door."

"If the patient is feverish a doctor should be called, and this should be done in any case if the patient appears very sick, or coughs up phlegm (blood-stained) sputum, or breathes rapidly and painfully."

"Most of the patients cough up considerable mucus; in some, there is much mucus discharged from the nose and throat. This material should not be collected in handkerchiefs, but rather in bits of old rag, or toilet paper, or on paper napkins. As soon as used, these rags or papers should be placed in a paper bag kept beside the bed. Do not expect the patient to get up in the sick room and should not be used by patients. The rags or papers in the paper bag should be burned."

"The patients will not be hungry, and the diet should therefore be light. Milk, a soft-boiled egg, some toast or fruit, a bit of jelly or jam, steamed fruit, some cooked cereal like oatmeal, hominy or rice—these will suffice in most cases."

Comfort of Patient.

"The comfort of the patient depends on a number of little things, and these should not be overlooked. Among these may be mentioned a well-ventilated room; a thoroughly clean bed with fresh, smooth sheets and pillowcases; quiet; so that refreshing sleep may be had; cool drinking water conveniently placed; a cool compress to the forehead if there is headache; keeping the patient's hands and feet clean, and the hair combed; keeping his mouth clean, preferably with some pleasant mouth wash; letting the patient know that someone is within call, but not annoying him with too much fussing; giving the patient plenty of opportunity to rest and sleep."

"So much for the patient. It is equally important to consider the person who is caring for him. It is important to remember that the disease is spread by breathing germ-laden air, so that the person who is caring for the patient should wear a gauze mask over her mouth and nose while she is in the sick room and observe cleanliness."

"The attendant should, if possible, wear a washable gown or an apron which covers the dress. This will make it much simpler to avoid infection."

"It is desirable that all attendants learn how to use a fever thermometer. This is not at all a difficult matter, and the use of such a thermometer is a great help in caring for the patients."

"In closing, let me be misunderstood. I wish to leave one word of caution: If in doubt, call the doctor."

Fact.

"We've had to come 17,000 miles to get in this fight," remarked an Australian in France.

"We haven't had to come that far," replied an American, "but it's just as hard to swim the Atlantic as it is the Pacific."

Taking Chances.

"Have they found out yet what the matter with your son, Mike?"

"No, sir, so they've took him to the hospital to have a autopsy performed on him."

A Fear.

"You seem doubtful about woman's suffrage."

"I think it's a great thing. Only I'm afraid that after they get the vote a whole lot of the women won't care any more about voting than a whole lot of the men do."

Many a Time.

"What was her wedding dowry?"

"Wealth and good looks."

"You can't capitalize health and good looks."

"It has been done in the movies."

Not Salary, of Course.

Manager—In the next play I shall give you a substantial rise.

Actor—Oh, thank you, sir.

Manager—Yes in the third act a bomb sends you up through the ceiling—London Times.

Not the Proper Expression.

"They're comparatively rich, aren't they?"

"Well, I wouldn't say 'comparatively,' but 'relatively.' They have a rich and of whom they expect great things."—London Times.

The Wreck of Faith

By REV. J. H. RALSTON, D. D., Secretary of Correspondence Department, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT—When the son of man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth?—Luke 18:8.

These words have been interpreted as meaning that when Jesus Christ returns to this world that he will find no faith. They have been interpreted as being simply an inference, because of the teachings of the Bible and present world conditions as to faith at that time. In either case we have a wreck in view, whether real or imaginary.

Faith may be understood as the body of Christian truth given once for all in the first century, embracing the fundamentals of our Christian system—the infallibility of the Holy Scriptures, the deity of Christ, the lost state of man by nature, the only hope of recovery by the atonement of Christ on the cross, etc. This may be considered from the standpoint of the church in its visible form or that of the individual, personal interest in the subject being emphasized with reference to the latter rather than to the former. The aspect of the former, because it determines the aspect of the latter, shall have fuller treatment.

Faith has had a varied experience. For some centuries it was held with comparative fidelity. Then the clouds of paganism and lust for embracing Christianity as an element of